

(6.)
OBEDIENCE

AND

SUBMISSION

Ri TO THE *Scvis*

Present Government,
DEMONSTRATED

FROM

Bishop Overall's

Convocation-Book.



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OBEDIENCE

КОМПЛЕКСИОН

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having had a liberal and liberal education of mind and

politicall studies, and are now ready to give their

advice to the King, and his Ministers, and

to the whole Kingdom, in all their publick

affaires, and to the rest of the Kingdom, in all their

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OBEDIENCE

AND

SUBMISSION

To The

Present Government, &c.

THAT those of the Church of England, who have taken the Oaths to Their Majesties KING William and QUEEN Mary, have Deserted their Principles about Allegiance and Government, is the common Reflection cast upon them, by some, whom either Malice or Ignorance does Dispose to Reproach 'em: But since Bishop Overall's Convocation Book appeared, they now Plead Reason and Authority

thority to Justify the Scandal, and pretend that they have got a whole Convocation of Unprejudic'd and Learned Men, who have Unanimously Condemned the late Submission, and such, as being far removed from any Temptation, are the fittest and most fair Judges that we can be Determined by; (tho' their Proceedings not having the Royal Confirmation which is absolutely necessary for Canons, does (as some think) very much, if not altogether invalidate their Authority, and makes 'em as insignificant as the last Convocation we heard of.) I thought therefore I might do some Service to the Church, and its Members, if I could in some Measure Vindicate It and Them, by proving that their Compliance with the present Settlement, has not in the least deviated from the Doctrine of the Church of *England*, as it was Profess'd and Taught in that Convocation.

I shall begin therefore with laying down the Doctrine about Government and Allegiance in Four Propositions extracted out of the Convocation-Book, to which may be

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Reduced, whatever almost can be pretended in this Controversy;

And they are these,

First, That the Power of Kings was Originally Patriarchal, Deriv'd from G O D and not from the People, C. 2. 6, 13.

For tho' Kings are, or ought to be Bound up, and Limited in the Exercise of their Power by Laws, C. 15. yet that proceeds from G O D and Nature, who never intended Princes to be such *Leviathans*, whose wilful Pleasure should be Laws; but Parents of their Countrey, Impowered from Aboye to Maintain the Native Liberty and Property of their Subjects, as of their Children. For the Conceit of Absoluteness never did, or could prevail in any State, but where Superstition or Ignorance blinded Mens Reasons, as in *Turky*, and most of the *Eastern Empires*; or Parasitical Flattery, and the naked Sword Maintain the Arbitrary *Usurpation*, as it is in a Neighbouring Kingdom.

Second,

Second Prop. That Descent in Hereditary Kingdoms, is the ordinary Way whereby a Right and Title to the Crown is Claimable.

Prov. 8.15. I say, is the ordinary Way; For since Kings Rule by GOD, it is only, as the Convocation-Book saith, The Lord, who both may, and is able to overthrow Kings or Emperors, notwithstanding any Claim, Right, Title, or Interest which they can Challenge to their Countries, Kingdoms or Empires, pag. 53.

Third Prop. That no Violence is to be used to Kings from their own Subjects for any Irregularities that they commit, C. 22.

For the Doctrine of Passive Obedience to a Government Established by Law, whether the PRINCE be Limited and Sworn to Govern by Laws Chosen by the People, and Enacted with his Consent, or the PRINCE be Absolute, and his will sufficiently Declared, be the Law, is of absolute necessity to the Support of any Government; and they who deny that, can never clear themselves from the Suspicion of some Designs against this.

Fourth Prop. That having sworn Allegiance to a Prince, we cannot without the Dreadful Guilt of Perjury, transfer our Allegiance, whilst he continues to have an Authoritative Right and Title to the Crown, C. 36.

I say an Authoritative Right and Title, because the Case may so happen, that these being separated, the Claim of Right without the Authority, cannot Challenge our Allegiance, as in the Case of the Kings of Israel and Judah, that were led Captive by the Babylonians, who they surviy'd in Babylon, and some of them out of Confinement yet, (as it appears from Jeremy's calling for the Peoples Prayers, and Obedience to the Babylonish Kings) could lay no Claim to the Allegiance of their late Subjects. The Reason of which, is, Because it is the Authority, which is G O D's, that Commands our Allegiance; and tho' no Mortal can separate this Authority from the Person invested with it, yet G O D can, (of which more hereafter) and if he do transfer it to another, wherever it is plac'd, it calls for our Allegiance.

This is the Sum, I think, of what can be pretended in the present Controversie. To Reply to which, I will not Expatiat on what hath been abundantly offer'd by others, but Confine my self, as much as possible, to the Convocation-Book, that the Impartial Reader may judge which side, the Jurors or *Non-Jurors*, the Old Established Doctrine of the Church of *England* does countenance.

And as to the First Proposition, That Government in general, whether Monarchy, or any other Form, derives it's Authority from **G O D**, the Author of Nature, and consequently of Humane Society, and not from the People, (tho' their Consent be ordinarily necessary to the Constitution, both of the Form of Government, and the Persons Governing) is that which is to be the Ground-Work of the whole Discourse, and therefore in the first Place to be admitted, which I the more Confirm, by observing from the Right Reverend the Author; First, **That all Kingdoms are now** (what was more peculiarly appropriated to the *Jewish* Nation in their First Constitution) in some sort

sort Theocracies, wherein G O D, according to His own Pleasure, takes away Kings, and setteth up Kings: For C. 35. P. 83. G O D being the Universal Lord, and Ruler over all the World, the whole World is His Universal Kingdom; in the Government whereof, He useth the Ministry of Civil Magistrates, as well in other Countries, as amongst His own peculiar People Israel, without any Desert of theirs, but as in His Heavenly Providence, He thinks it most convenient, p. 84. Howbeit He does not leave them at Liberty to do what they list, but holds Himself the Helm of every Kingdom, and useth their Services in such sort, as be they Good or Bad, and their Designments Holy or Wicked; He ever makes them the Executioners of His own Just Judgments, Well, and Good Pleasure, according as He is minded to Punish any Kingdom, People, or Countrey. And this He does by reserving to His Providence, the Prerogative of the Designation of the Person whom He intends for His Vice-Gerent, and that even in Hereditary Kingdoms, as ^{1 Chron. 3. 25.} Adoniah, who was Solomon's Elder Brother, and Anointed by Abiathar to succeed his Father, so his great Disappointment may be an Instance.

stance. Nay, G O D sometimes for the only design'd Usurpation of a Prince, whose Title, and that in an Hereditary, was altogether Indisputable, does deprive him of the Government in Part or Whole, and will not allow him so much as to Endeavour the re-gaining of it, which was the Case of *Rehoboam*. And how oft he has Extin-
guish'd the Line Royal, and Advanc'd to the Crown such as had no Relation to it, the History of the Kings of *Israel* does amply Testify. In all which Cases, since it was G O D's doing, the Dethroned Prince could have no Pretence unto the Subjects Allegiance. All that I will Note hence, is, *That the Line of Descent in an Hereditary Kingdom may be Interrupted, and yet the Law of Succession not Violated.*

Secondly, I Remark, That a Sovereign may be Devested of his Power which he receiv'd from G O D, and Decline into the Inferior Condition of a Subject. This is plain from the Kings of *Israel* and *Judah*, who of Independent Monarchs, became not only Tributary, but Subjects to the

the Kings of Babylon, and being Subjects, whatever other Duty might, yet Allegiance could no way be due unto them, that being in general, peculiar only to a Sovereign Prince, not Dependent on, or Tributary to, another: This is Confirm'd and Improv'd from the Convocation - Book, which in the Case of *Jehu* intimates, That his former Prince became his Subject, *Ch. 25. p. 40.* and both he and *Ahab* are excused from Guilt in laying violent Hands upon their Liege-Lords, in that, tho' they had been Subjects, yet before the Commission of the Fact, they were Advanc'd to be Judges, Princes, and Rulers of God's People, *C. 27. p. 53.* I will make no Corollary from hence, because of the Reverence that I bear to all such Heads as ever wore a Crown. I therefore hasten to the Last Observation; which is,

Thirdly, That when a Prince is thus Destrusted of his Power from G O D, and another Advanc'd to his Throne, our Legal Allegiance may justly be Claimed by the Possessor. *We*

We have been told this from our Law-Books again, and again, and now you shall hear the Decision of it from the Convocation-Book, which taking Notice, C. 28. p. 56. of the strange Variations of Governments in its Forms, and Governours in their Persons, whether by Usurping Nimrods, or Traytorous Phocas's, gives hereunto this Satisfaction, p. 57. *That when either Ambitious Kings by bringing any Countrey into their Subjection, or Disloyal Subjects by their Rebellious Rising against their Natural Sovereign, have Eſtablished any Degenerate Form of Government, (viz. Aristocratical, Democratical, &c.) amongst their People; The Authority either so unjustly gotten, or wrung by Force from the True and Lawful Possessor, being always Gods Authority (and therefore receiving no Impeachment by the Wickedness of those that have it) is ever (when any such Alterations are thoroughlly Settled) to be Reverenc'd and Obey'd, and the People of all sorts (as well of the Clergy as of the Laity) are to be ſubject unto it, not only for Fear, but also for Conſcience ſake.*

Here you may ſee that upon a Revolution from the worst of Circumstances, Usur-

Usurpation, and Rebellion, Obedience to the Establishment is acknowledg'd Due. And sure I am, That Malice it self cannot be so bitter as to think the present Settlement Parallel to this Representation: For,

First, Here was no Ambitious Monarch, but a Prince that had a Just Cause of War, on the Account of the Pretended Prince of Wales, which whether he was Real, or Supposititious, since he had not that Satisfaction which was but Equitable as he Demand'd, he might Appeal to G O D to Decide the Truth and Justice of it by the Sword. And,

Secondly, As for those who did Desert King James, thus much may be said for them, That they could not with a Safe Conscience Assist him in that War, because they Esteem'd it on his Side Unlawful, and therefore they were Oblig'd at the least to Lay down their Arms.

Thirdly, The Monarchy is not Degenerated into a baser Form. We have the same Constitution, the same Laws, the same

Liber-

Liberties, or Greater than we had before; and therefore if in want of all these we ought to yield (as the Book asserts) Obedience; in the Enjoyment of them, we ought to add unto it, *Thankfulness.*

All that can be mov'd hereupon, is, When a Government may be said to be Settled.

And with Submission, I cannot but conceive, That the Government is Settled, when the Crown with all its Dignities, Prerogatives, Administrations, Authorities, Revenues, &c. are generally Recogniz'd, and Personally Enjoy'd, which must be supposed to be, when all Places of Power and Trust, of Royalty and Importance, are in the Sovereign's Hands, and wholly at his Disposal. For to say, Because there are Foreign Wars, or Secret Plots, that the Crown is not in full Possession, since there always was, and always will be Discontented Parties at home, and Politick Machinations abroad, that either Actually do, or Craftily design to Disturb the Peace; so that we cannot but acknowledge that to be a Real Establishment, which hath the Countenance of

of Laws, and Parliament, to Own and Confirm it.

Thus since G O D hath been pleased to Devest the Late King *James* of that Authority which he had once Committed to him, and Transferr'd it into anothers Hands ; both *Clergy and Laity according to the Doctrine of the Church of England, ought to Reverence, Obey, and be Subject to it, not only for Wrath, but also for Conscience sake.*

I have almost Flatter'd my self, so as to Believe the most moderate Persons will Subscribe what I have said, if I could but Produce any Moral Evidence that this was G O D's Doing : To Answer whose Expectations, I will Search after such Criterions, as may Evince the present Revolution to be the Will and Pleasure of Almighty G O D. I therefore before hand, declare my Aversion to such Doctrines (as have not long since been Censur'd by one of our Flourishing Universitys) wherein, Success is produc'd for an Argument of the Divine Approbation of such Means, Methods, and Instruments, as are concern'd in a Revolution.

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But then I must assume, That G O D's Providence in permitting, is a sufficient Indication of his Will and Pleasure as to the Event ; which whether He designs it, that he may thereby Punish the Sins of his People, or that he may Protect the Peace of the Church, is above my Capacity to Determine. But since Prophecy hath ceased, sure I am, that nothing but his Providence is Vocal to us ; and such strong Arguments may we produce from it (especially where we can find a Parity of G O D's Proceeding) as will not with Ease or Ridicule be Eluded.

I cannot therefore but observe, and that from this Convocation - Book, C. 24. p. 47. *That even the Success of Divine Benedictions are to be left to the Disposition of G O D's Heavenly Providence*, which is there ascribed to the very Reason, why *David*, tho' already Anointed King, was not Advanc'd to the promis'd Crown till *Saul's* Death. Whence, since a Prediction, tho' Divine, is not sufficient Ground to proceed upon, until G O D's Providence does interfere ; I cannot restrain my Pen from moving this Query, viz. Whether

ther the manifest Interpositions of a Gracious Providence, that tends to the promotion of G O D's Honor, and the Establishment of his Church, (without which, Predictions themselves are not rashly to be Executed) be not to us (now that Prophecy is ceas'd) a Justifiable Ground for any Rational Man to Act upon, especially when it holds *Analogy* with those Proceedings, wherein G O D hath already Notify'd His Holy Will and Pleasure ?

I think this will hardly be deny'd, and therefore all that remains, is to produce some Precedents wherein Royal Authority has been Translated, and G O D hath own'd it for his immediate Doing. For if his Head was Interpos'd there, I see not how we can Exclude it here : Therefore,

First, When Kings have Illegally Oppressed their Subjects, and been too Arbitrary in their Imposition, G O D hath been pleas'd to Discharge them of their Trust : The Reason of which is, because they are G O D's Representatives, and therefore what they do, by Implication is, and cannot but be

Interpreted to be G O D's Work ; and then
 as he saith of the Judges in the Execution
 2 Chron. of their Office, That they Judge not for
 Man, but for the L O R D who is with
 them in the Judgment. The Wrong, if they
 do any, is an Injury to G O D, whose Judg-
 ment it is suppos'd to be ; which Injury,
 he will not suffer to go unpunish'd. So
 the Usurpations of Princes, being Reflecti-
 ons upon G O D, whose Trustees they are,
 his Honor stands Engag'd, (when our sins
 are sufficiently punish'd by such Scourges)
 to Vindicate its own Innocence, in Remo-
 ving, or otherwise Animadverting upon them
 that so abus'd his Trust. We have a no-
 table Instance of this in *Rehoboam*, who be-
 ing Rejected of the People, because of his
 Resolv'd Usurpations, and Endeavouring to
 Re-gain his Right by the Sword, is for-
 bid by G O D ; of which Prohibition, the
 Reason that is given by no mean States-
 Man, my Lord *Clarendon*, is this, *Because he
 had been in the Fault himself.* The Applicati-
 on I leave to the Reader.

Secondly,

Secondly, The Instance of Time is another Mark of G O D's Interposition. For when His Church is on the Brink of Ruin, and the Designs against Her, have been so prevalent, that it is not in the Power of Man to over-rule Them, than θεός αὐτῷ μακάριος, He is a Present G O D in Trouble. This the Deliverance of the *Israelites* out of *Egypt*, will Attest, who have made upon it, this Comfortable Observation; then, whenever the Tale of Bricks, *i. e.* The utmost Servitude is imposed; *Moses*, *i. e.* A Deliverer is near at hand. And the Methods prescribed by Father *Parsons*, for the Reduction of *England* to the *Roman* Yoak, found in the Closet of the Late King *James*, and so religiously observ'd throughout his Reign, is too great an Evidence of our design'd Extirpation for Impudence it self to deny.

Thirdly, The Way and Manner of this Revolution, which was without Bloodshed and Battles, *i. e.* Such as beseems the God of Peace, doth confirm the same. For not to enlarge on this, I desire any of the *Non-Jurors* to speak plainly, if they do not think the

the Peaceableness of the Restoration of King *Charles* to be an unanswerable Testimony of God's Work, and Interposition; for my part, I must confess I always did. And then I know not how to deny the Infatuation of his Brothers Desertion to intimate, that the same Hand that restored the One, was very much Consenting to the withdrawing of the Other.

I have done, and will provoke no Man by Reflections, but yet I earnestly intreat our *Non-Juring* Brethren, to Consider;

First, That the refusing of an Oath which may Lawfully be taken, as this in Controversie may, (if what these Canons say, be True) makes the Refusers Responsible for the Want of all that Good, which their Officiating in their Cures might have produc'd, together with all that Unsettledness in the S T A T E, which their Example hath encouraged.

Secondly, If what I have produc'd, be the Canonical Doctrine of the Church of *England*, let them be advised of the Mischief of that
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Fatal Division, which their Obſtinacy wil bring amongst us, and is already deſign'd, if not begun, in a Form of Prayer pretended (though I think it ſmells too ſtrong of Jesuite) to be theirs.

Therefore, for the Sake of Peace, whereof Christ is the Head, and his Doctrine is the Gospel: For the Sake of our Church threatened with a more Affecting and Pathetical Division than ever: For the Sake of the Reformation, which this Breach, above all things, will prejudice; and above all, for the Sake of G O D, Whose Truth and Worship, if another Revolution come, are, as far as we can ſee, to be extinguiſh't. I entreat and beg of you ſeriously, to lay aside all Paſſion, Heat, and Peevishneſs, and whatever else may byaſs your Reaſon; and Conſider, if what I have wrote be the Genuine Doctrine of the Church of *England*. For if it be not, I muſt Acknoledge my Miſtake, and beg G O D Pardon for the Guilt, which by taking the New Oath I have incur'd; which, till my Conſcience be more enlightened, I am ſo far from ſuſpecting, that I would not as my Conſcience, for

for more Kingdoms than King James has lost, be in the same Guilt with those, who by refusing to take the Oaths, Contribute too much to the Designs of such, as will favour neither Them, nor Us, if our Sins should ever prevail with G O D to give them the Ascendancy. Which G O D prevent for the Merits of His Son, the King of Peace and Truth. *Amen.*

F I N I S.
